

TODAYS LESSON

Title: To identify the health status of Australia's children

Success Criteria:

- I can name the main issues facing the health of Australia's children

REVISION.....



HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN

Australia has low rates of infant and child deaths

but

Indigenous Australian children

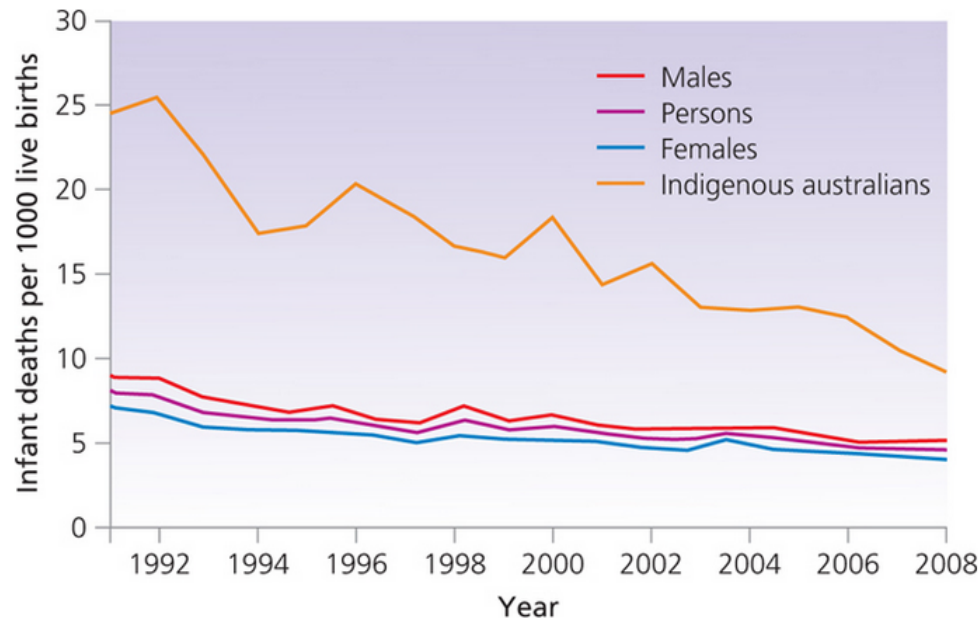
Socioeconomically disadvantaged

Experience higher rates of disease, injury and death.

MORTALITY

Infant mortality rates have fallen over the past two decades

FIGURE 6.24 Leading causes of infant mortality (per cent)



Source: Adapted from ABS data and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009, *A picture of Australia's children 2009*, cat. no. PHE 112, Canberra, pp. 13, 140.

FIGURE 6.25 Infant mortality rates for boys and girls over time

Still accounts for half of all deaths in those aged under 20

Most cases of infant mortality arise from problems associated with the birth or pregnancy itself.

As a result the majority of infant deaths occur in the period directly prior to or after birth.



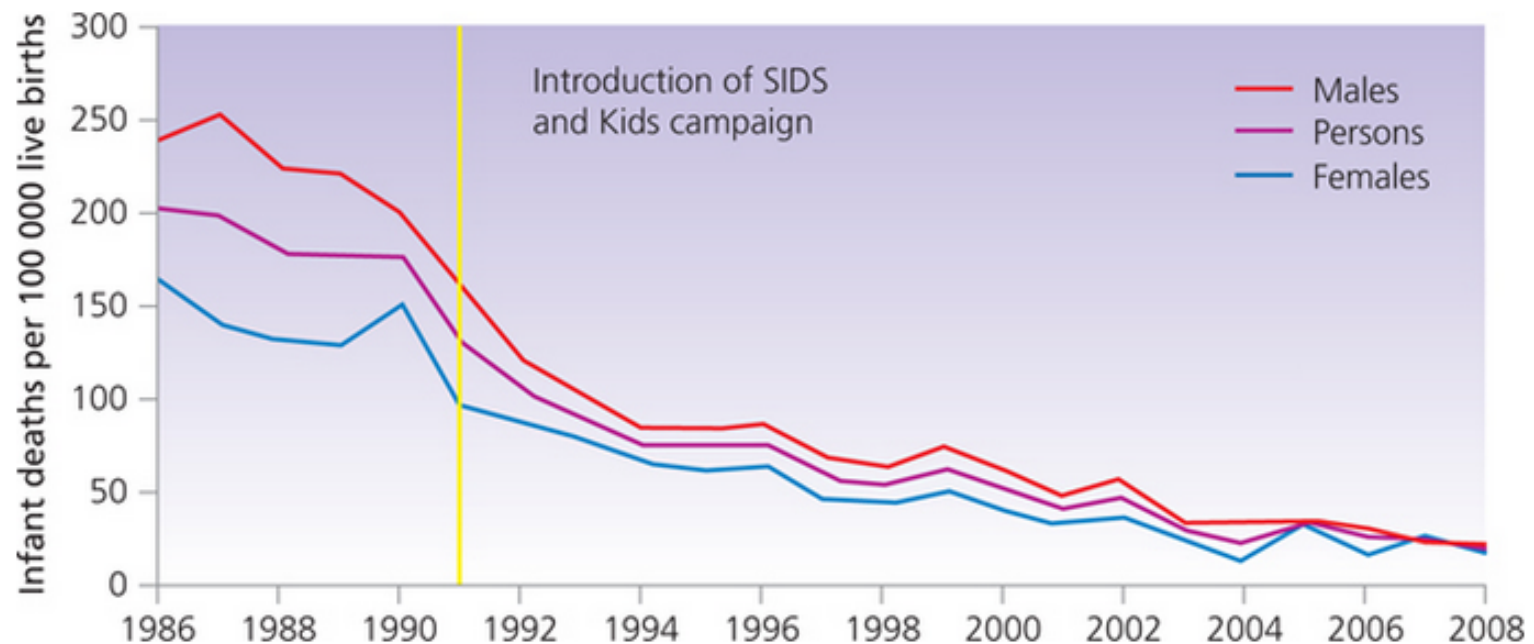
- Perinatal conditions
- Congenital abnormalities
- Sudden infant death syndrome
- Accidental threats to breathing
- All other causes

DEFINITIONS...

- **Perinatal:** Refers to the period prior to birth (20 weeks gestation) until 28 days after birth
- **Congenital abnormalities:** structural or functional malformations that are identified at or before birth or are believed to have been present since birth that are the result of environmental or genetic factors

SIDS

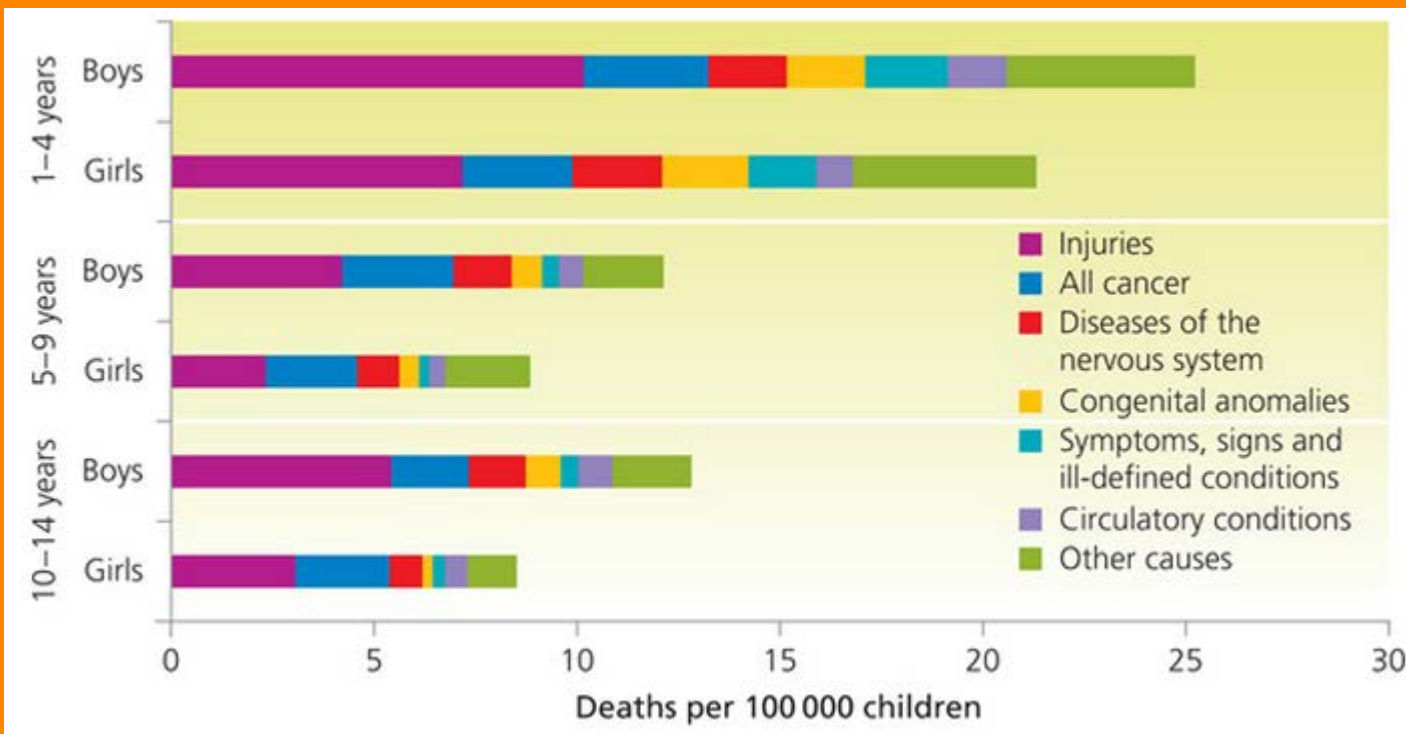
SIDS is the unexplained death of an apparently healthy infant. It is only diagnosed when other cases are ruled out



Source: Adapted from ABS data and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009, *A picture of Australia's children 2009*, cat. no. PHE 112, Canberra, p. 14.

FIGURE 6.26 Infant deaths from SIDS, 1986–2008

The majority of cases of mortality for children are termed 'injury' and are accidental in nature

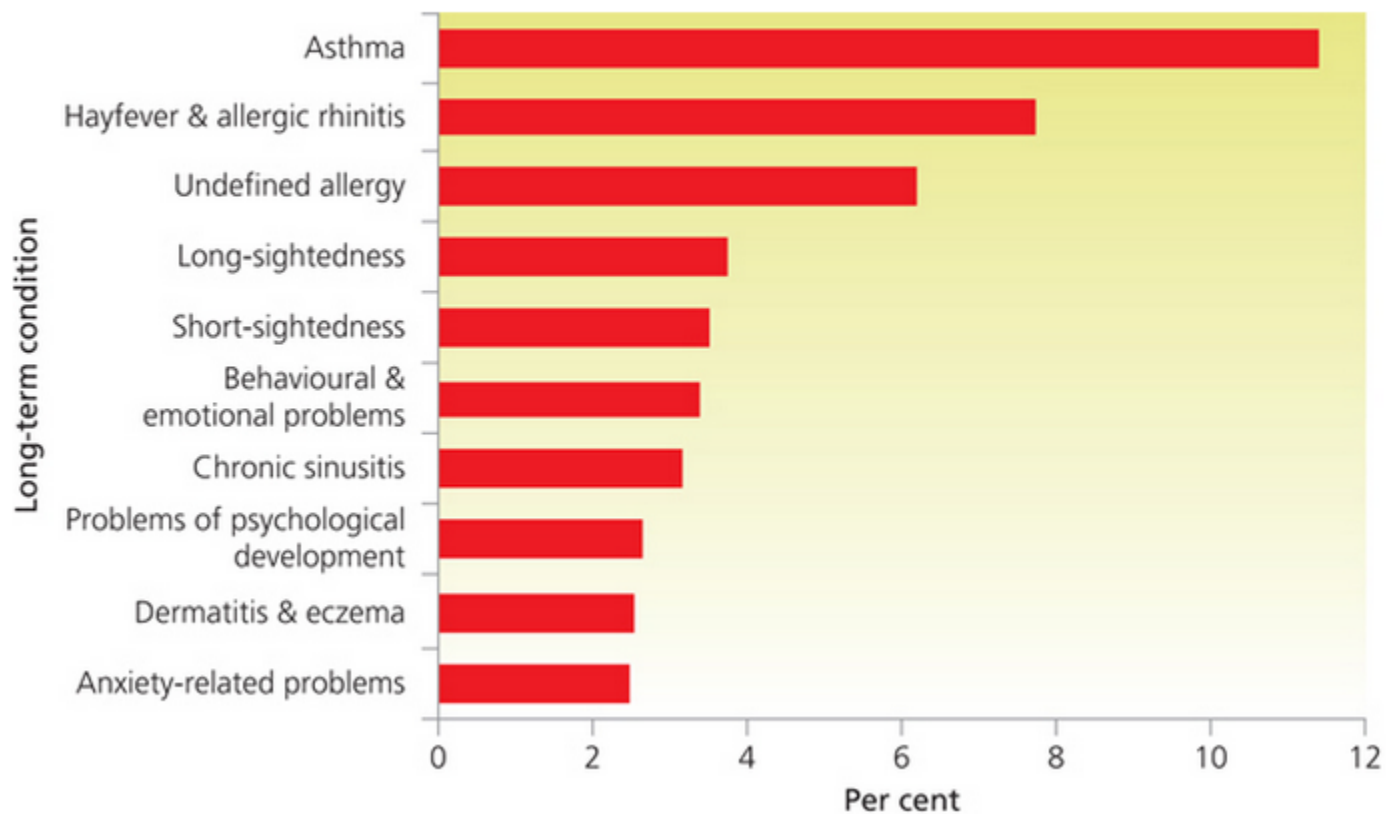


Injuries include:

- Falls
- Drowning
- Suffocation
- Poisoning
- Transport accidents
- Burns

MORBIDITY

Many chronic conditions have become more common in childhood over recent decades. According to the AIHW in 2009, 41 per cent of those aged 1–14 have a long term or chronic condition. The most frequently reported chronic conditions among children are shown in figure 6.28.

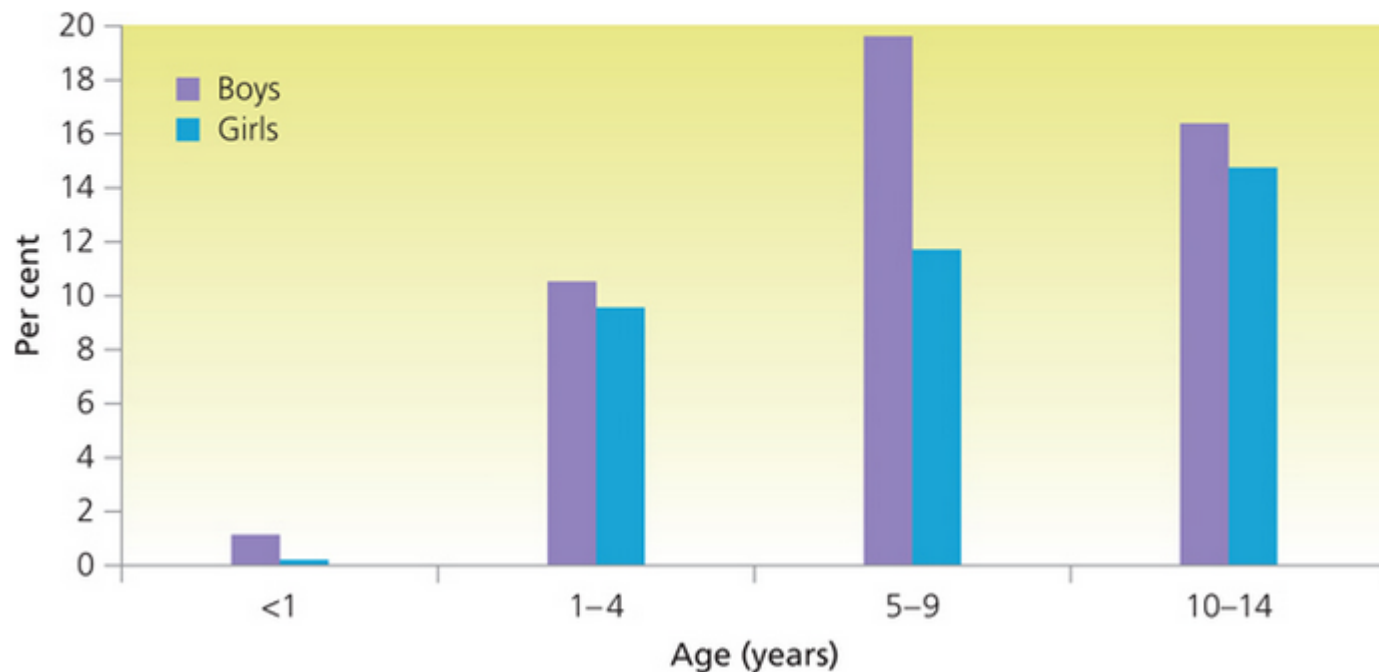


ASTHMA

■ Australia has one of the highest rates in the world

Australia has one of the highest asthma rates in the world (figure 6.29). While the exact causes are not known, a number of factors contribute to its onset. These include:

- maternal smoking
- exposure to tobacco smoke
- air pollution and exposure to other pollutants.



OBESITY

Has doubled in recent years

Around one quarter of all Australian Children are now overweight or obese (Better Health Channel, 2010)

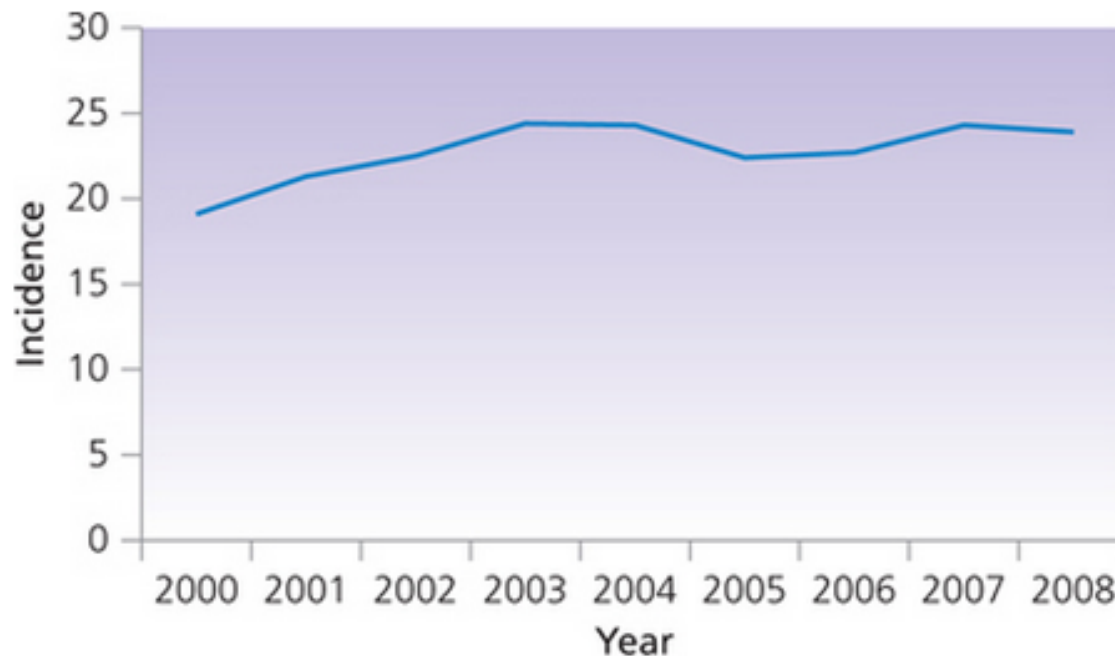
This contributes to:

- **Type 2 diabetes**
- **Asthma**

DIABETES

Type 1 diabetes accounts for around 90% of total diabetes cases for children

The incidence of type 1 diabetes in children increased from 19 to 24 new cases per 100 000 population between 2000 and 2004. The incidence rate has been fairly stable since 2004 (figure 6.30).



YOUR TASK

Read through the data charts found in your text book

Start at page 234 and work through to 244

Write a press release describing the health of Australian Children.

In your article include:

- a) the overall level of health of children
- b) mortality rates
- c) leading causes of death

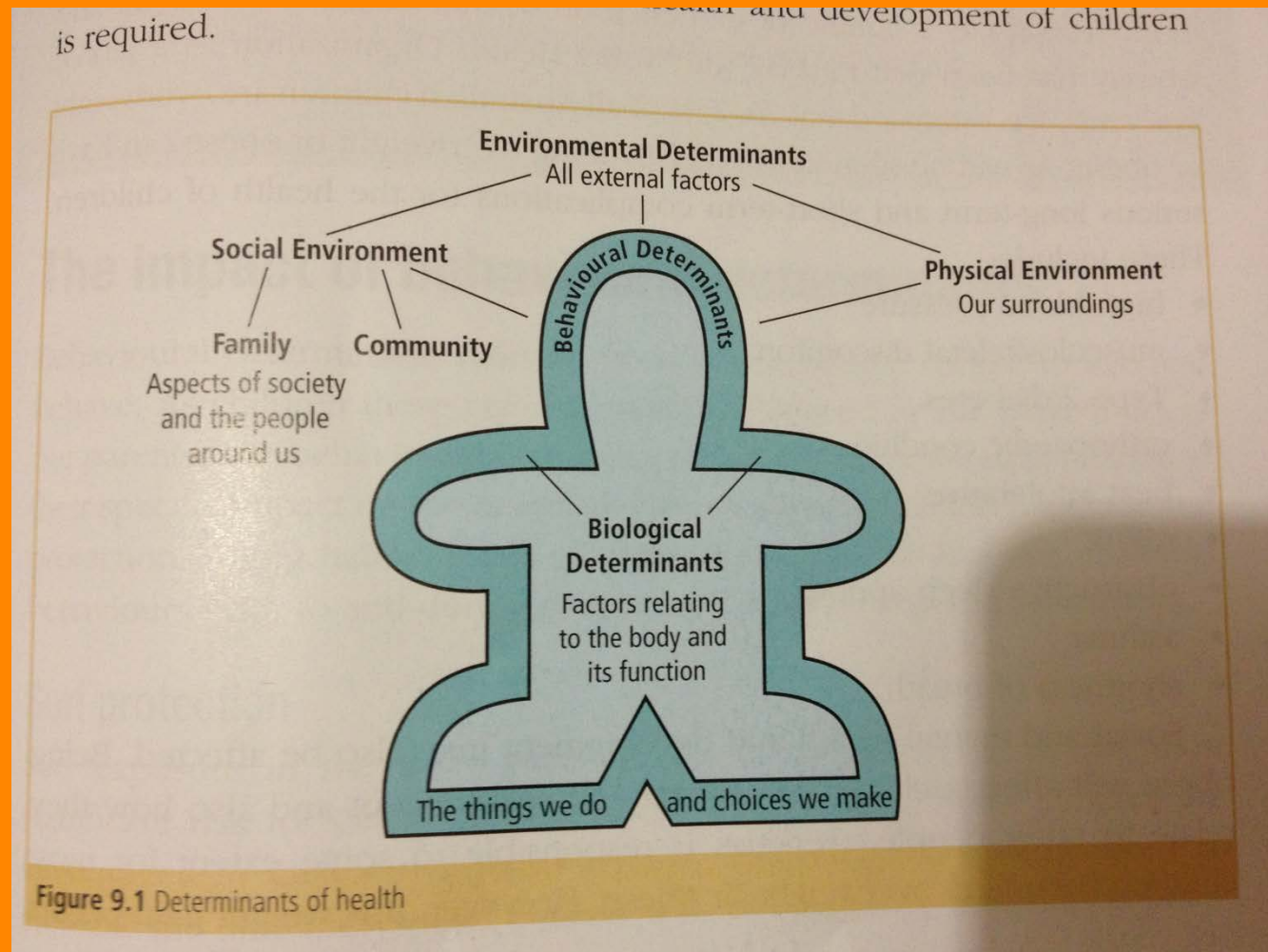
TODAYS LESSON

Title: To understand the determinates of the health and development of Australian Children

Success Criteria:

- I can identify the impact of biological determinants
- I can identify the impact of behavioral determinants
- I can identify the impact of physical environmental determinants
- I can identify the impact of social environmental determinants

DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH



BIOLOGICAL

- **Genetics**
- **Body weight**

BEHAVIOURAL

- Sun protection
- Eating habits
- Level of physical activity
- Oral hygiene
- Maternal nutrition – prior to and during pregnancy
- Parental smoking
- Alcohol and drug use during pregnancy
- Breastfeeding and vaccination

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Tobacco smoking in the home
- Housing environment
- Fluoridation of the water
- Access to recreational facilities

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (FAMILY)

- **Parental education**
- **Parental employment status and occupation**
- **Parental income**
- **Family stress and trauma**
- **Parental health and disability**
- **Family and work life balance**

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (COMMUNITY)

- **Media**
- **Access to social support**
- **Neighbourhood safety**
- **Access to services including health care, child care, preschools and schools**

YOUR TASK

TIC TAC TOE Activity

Must complete three activities

HOMEWORK

Activity 9.9 pg. 285 of text book